any attention in this country and even now only a few States have made any systematic efforts to prevent the wanton destruction of the forests, and to enact such laws as will tend to keep the supply of merchantable lumber. In oue own State our people have been almost reckless in the destruction of valuable timber without even realizing it. And it is not likely that we will be able as yet to arouse them to the importance of the subject. The State of New York is foremost in the work of forest preservation, and while this work is yet in its infancy even in that State it is accomplishing much that will be of inestimable benefit to the future. The Department of Agriculture has a forestry division and its officers are ready at any time to assist in the way of instructing land owners as to the best methods to pursue either for the preservation of standing timber or of planting land that is entirely open with the young trees or with seed. One of the most important things in connection with the work is to instruct the people as to the real value of their timber lands, and in this way prevent them from ignecantly disposing of these at prices that are far below their

As we have no department of agriculture except in connection with Clemson College the work of beginning and laying plans for the preservation of our forests might be left to this institution, but even a few thousand dollars spout on this work would pay big returns in the future.

TION.

Next year will be the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States of the Louisiana Territory. This great territory was pur-chased from France in 1863, and at present comprises nearly all of the States of Louisiana, Ackausas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, a great part bulletins to be issued from time to time in order to afford readily available information on such subjects in of Kansas, the Iudian Territory, Colorado, and Wyoming and all of ed. Indiana, Montana, Oregon and Washington. To celebrate the cenand tennial anniversary of this event, the State Geologist and Phosphate Inspec-Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be tor, both as a matter of economy and held in St. Louis, Mo., during 1903. The of increased efficiency. The phosphate management of this Exposition desire mines come properly under the Dethe assistance and co-operation of the various States of the Union in this enterprise. Five million dollars have been appropriated for this purpose by what interests of the Slate Ry 121 the general government and \$10,000,-000 by the city of St. Louis, and alseveral States have made appropriations for buildings and exhibits. The purpose for which the Exposition has been undertaken is a patriotic one and no doubt the Exposition will be a great success and much good accomp-

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. The economy with which the county affairs are managed fixes largely the weight of the burden of taxation upon the people. Apart from the interest on the State debt and the constitutional tax for the public schools the tax for the support of the State govern-ment is very small. It should not be your business to adopt special legislation for your individual counties, but the combined wisdom of representabridges, and the support of the penal and charitable institutions, are subjects in which there is great room for reform. While it is true handsomest on the Exposition that the conditions vary in the different counties, it is also true that there could be more uniformity in our county government law and more economy in its administration. As the law now stands almost every county in the State has a different law from every The Exposition is a decided success a number of counties are excepted from its provisions. There should be more uniformity. Of course conditions in regard to certain matters may be different in different counties, but there could be more uniformity in regard to many subjects than at present. The Constitution requires it.

Anything that you can do to simplify and unify as far as possible the County Government Law will be of benefit to the people and should have your efforts.

LOCAL LEGISLATION. Your attention has been called to

this subject a number of times, and though special legislation on certain subjects is inhibited by the Constitution, yet every session of the General Assembly finds a number of laws relating to local or special subjects. Though these special laws have frequently been declared unconstitutional by the Courts it seems almost impossible to keep them off the statute books. In several of the counties the past year there have been no Courts on account of the uncertainty of the constitutionality of the jury law, and the question is now before the Supreme Court for adjudication. This law and the laws in regard to corporations need your special attention. They have caused more trouble during the past year than any other question with which the administration has had to deal and largely because of the uncertainty as to what the law is. Such legislation should be carefully watched and avoided, if possible.

STATE GEOLOGIST. In accordance with an Act passed at the last session, on the 30th of April Mr. Earle Sloan, of this State, was appointed State Geologist. He immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. In view of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition and the advantages to the people of the State from an exhibit of the structural minorals and forest products, a great portion of the attention of the State Geologist has been directed to securing a creditable collection for exhibition. There was not even a nucleus of a collection in the State. This has given the State Geologist very little time for thorough examination of the mineral properties, but has afforded a valuable preliminary basis for more complete

and systematic work. A thorough survey of the marine phosphate beds of the State is now in progress with a view to determining the extent and approximate value of he State's resources in phosphate

of forest preservation has attracted amination it is the purpose of the State Geologist to undertake a systematic study of the clays and kaolins of this State in order to determine their

manufactured value. The State Geologist has responded to many demands by citizens for an expert opinion in regard to the mineral features of South Carolina, and much general information has been furnished. Of course a great deal could not be accomplished in a few months, but sufficient has been done to demonstrate the wisdom of the Legislature in providing a State Geologist and a Department of Geology, The State Geologist tenders the State the gratuitous use of the scientific instruments and apparatus in his private laboratory provided the State shall furnish him with an assistant to perform chemical analyses and assist in clerical work for the State Geological Survey. This equipment does not comprise special apparatus and furnaces for making practical working tests of china clays, fire clays, tile clays, brick clays, and for the fire assays of gold ores, etc. The sum of twelve hundred dollars would afford a satisfactory equipment and the sum of six hundred dollars would cover a year's cost of chemicals and incidentals. These should be furnished and the State Geologist should be given an assistant and required to have his laboratory and office in Columbia. The assistant could remain in the office at Columbia and be able to answer inquiries from citizens who LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSI- might desire to consult this department in ease the Geologist were absent on a survey or making investigations. I would also recommend that you provide suitable funds for the publication of the results of the work of the Geological Survey in special bulletins to be issued from time to

> I would also suggest and recommend the consolidation of the offices of partment of Geology and the Department of Geology could very properly phate interests of the State. By this arrangement you could very easily furnish an assistant to the State Geologist without an increase of appropriations. The Department of Geology is a very important one and should receive your encouragement.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSI-

TION. At your last session you wisely made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the crection of a State building at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. Under the provisions of that Act I appointed as State Commissioners Hon. Louis Appelt, of Manning; Capt. Thos. Wilson, of Cades; Col. John B. Cleveland, of Col. John B. Cleveland, of Spartanfamiliar with the different conditions, should enable you to adopt such Board of Commissioners subsequently monsures for the government of the elected Mr. A. W. Love, of Chester, as several counties as will be economical superintendent of the State exhibit efficient, and just. The cost of the and building, and Mr. August Kohn Courts and the administration of the as secretary and auditor of the board. laws, the maintenance of highways and The Commission made contracts for the State building is perhaps the handsomest on the Exposition grounds. The collection of the hibits, which are entirely creditable, was largely under the personal supervision of Superintendent Love, who

and reflects credit upon the State and upon the South. The great purpose for which it was undertaken, the bringing of our own people into closer touch enlarging our trade relations with the Latin States, and displaying to the whole world the resources and advantages of this State and of the South, under the excellent management which has the Exposition in charge, must and will be accomplished, and South Carolina should feel a just pride

in this success. It is proposed, when the Exposition is over, to make a permanent park out of the beautiful grounds. This would be a commendable close for the great enterprise, and it would be a handsome act on your part to turn over the State

building to the Exposition Company

or its successors at the close of the

Exposition, and such a course has my hearty approval.

TRUSTS. Recently the business and political worlds have been startled by great combinations of capital seeking to drive smaller competing industries to the wall and to acquire complete control of the products and supply of certain articles of trade which are necessaries and which the people must have at almost any price. In a great many instances these combinations have been successful in their efforts to control the national market and the power they wield is immense. There is no doubt that it has taken business ability of a high order thus to gain control of a commodity and that without this ability it could not have been done. It is also true that the trusts, if rightly conducted, could be of benefit instead of an evil to the consumer. But as 300n as a monopoly is acquired the tendency is to oppress, and with the great power which these combinations wield the oppression may become unbearable. This tendency has become so marked, and the evils resulting therefrom so patent, that it has led to much national and State legislation on the subject, but in most instances to no avail. Combinations are still forming and those ready in existence are becoming more powerful. The tendency towards centralization of wealth is becoming more marked every day. The trust is seeking to control every line of industry and capitalistic monopolies

are becoming too powerful. It is only recently, however, that the trust has invaded the borders of this State, but at present it is active in seeking to gain control of the supply of those commodities in which it deals. In 1897 the General Assembly of South Carolina passed an Act "to does not include permanent improve-

to provide penalties," and at your last session a Joint Resolution was passed directing that the Attorney General of the State be "required to forthwith institute an investigation to determine by what authority the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is doing bustness in this State," and "whether said company or any person or corporation who may be engaged in any business within this State has violated or is violating the provision of the laws of this State prohibiting trusts and combinations," and directing him to institute such proceedings as might be necessary to punish violators of said laws against trusts and combinations.

Proceeding under these instructions given him by you, the Attorney General instituted a thorough investigation to determine whether this company is entitled to do business in this State under these laws of the State "prohibiting trusts and combinations." full and elaborate report, showing the work he has done and his plans, will be submitted to you. In the beginning he calls attention to the difficulties he had to encounter. The anti-trust aws have only recently been enacted in this country, and especially in this State. and are not fully developed. On the other hand they are as yet "embryonic and chaotic," in some parts being too sweeping and in others not covering the entire ground. These combinations are organized secretly, and it is a most difficult matter to obtain definite information in regard to their formation and the purposes for which they are organized, and definite information must be had in order to begin an action in the Courts. If an unlawful combination exist "the proof of the facts tending to establish its existence is locked up in the records of the participating corporations." As you will see from the Attorney General's re-port, difficulties of this kind are the ones that confronted him in his every

Especial attention is called to the defects in the laws of this State regulating corporations. It has been the tendency in this State to give corporations almost unlimited powers, such as the "valimited power to deal in real estate," "the power to acquire and transfer shares of stock in other corporations," "the power to place under mortgage or deed of trust its franchisees, as well as all or any of its proper-When a foreign corporation complies with certain "provisions and requirements," which "provisions and requirements" amount to little or nothing it "'shall enjoy the rights' of domestic corporations." In short, In short. the tendency in this State has been to give corporations the same power to carry on business which is accorded to the private individual. This principle is wrong. Corporations are creatures of the State, created by the State "not as the concession of a right, but as a favor bestowed," and as such creatures the State has a right to inquire into their affairs and methods of transacting business, and when it is satisfied their methods are such as are not conducive to the welfare of a majority of the people, then that State which created them has the right to put them

out of existence. The Attorney General suggests several amendments to our existing antitrust laws and the enactment of several new laws. He has made a thorough investigation of this question of controlling the trusts and his excellent report shows much study and care in its preparation. It is worthy your most careful and thoughtful consideration and my purpose is simply to direct your attention to that report.

RAILROAD COMMISSION. Railroad Commissioners for the year just closed is one of the most complete that has been issued from this department. Thirty-nine (39) miles of new mileage have been built and opened for traffic during the year. The Commission has had many important and difficult problems with which to deal, affecting both the railroads and the people. The solution of these problems, as well as the condition of the railroads in the State, is fully stated in the report of the Board, and your attention s directed to this report for information concerning this department of the State government.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE IN-SANE.

The constant accumulation of the insane in asylums has been one of the most startling features in the history of the great charities of the century just closed, these great asylums beng at once the pride of the humanitarian and a stumbling block to the legislative economist.

In origin our State Hospital dates among the very first, and it is now entering upon the eightleth year of its existence. Although unfortunately located within a city, when it should have been long since removed to the country, it has fulfilled its important mission in our Commonwealth and given shelter to over 10,000 inmates. During the past year the admission of 459 patients has been the largest in the history of the institution.

The growth of the Hospital during the last quarter of a century, and especially during the last decade has been a matter of deepest concern to all entrusted with its administration, to the Executive and Legislative branches none the less than to the managing officers. The problem has been to provide with due economy for all unfortunates within our borders who require the restraining care of an asylum, while excluding such persons who for various reasons may not properly be considered subjects for such charity. To draw this line justly to the afficted and to the taxpayers is a problem not easy of solution.

A brief statistical review may serve to present the numerical and finan-

	Total	Per
Average.	Expenses.	Capita.
312	\$ 83 182	\$210 40
8:7	84,007	214 04
593	136 977	146 31
751	100,744	13 05
827	113.332	116 76
1013	127,181	102 71
1008	135,316	103 (0
apita is b	ased upon	the ac-
expense	for suppo	rt and
	312 367 593 754 827 1043 1648 apita is b expense	81.7 84,007 593 136 977 754 100,744 827 113,332 1013 127,181

prohibit trusts and combinations and ments. From these instructive figures it appears that while the population of the institution has more than trebled in the total number as well as in the daily average, under care the total annual expenses have by rigid economy been kept at about the same figures, while the rost per patient has been duced over one hundred dollars. The specific appropriation for support proper has been about \$100,000.00 for

icarly twenty years. In his report for 1900 Supt. Babcock expressed the opinion that it was "doubtful in view of the present prices of food stuffs and supplies whether the maintenance or support of patients can again be met for \$100,000.00. For the next year it is probable that the sum total for this item will be above \$105,000.00." The result has been predicted, and the necessities of the hospital have required an averagmonthly expenditure of over \$9,000,00 and the opinion is now advanced by the Superintendent that for the next few years the monthly expenses support alone will average \$10,000.99.

In view of the figures above shows and the expenses for maintaining th insane elsewhere the question suggest itself whether a too rigid economy la not heretofore been exercised in the management of the finances of

Hospital. As to the prospect of reducing the number of admissions the Board of Regents make clear in their report that their conception of the proper man agement of their charge lies in the di rection of the broadest philanthrop; and charity with the greatest good to the greatest number. The Regents therefore hesitate to restrict the right of admission of any bona fide cities of our State who may require asyluncare, and they are especially guardeagainst recommending the refural of shelter to dependent old people, who would rightly fall to the custody of poor-houses if these county retreats made adequate provision for the aged and helpless.

That the institution is imposed upon in the forced reception of non-resi dents I have during the past year had personal experience and knowledge from corresponding with officials of two neighboring States, who were prohibited by law from placing persons formerly residents of this state in the r charitable institutions. This question "settlement," as it is technically called, has been referred to the General Assembly for some years, but no action has been taken. It would now appear that it is a question of growing importance and that self-preservation now demands that we restrict the right of admission of non-residents to the Hospital as has been done by our

neighbors. The Regents and Superintendents eall attention to the need for the expansion and development of the Hos pital of a small area of land-three and a quarter acres-adjoining the present grounds of the negro building and recommend its purchese at about \$4,000.00 one thousand dollars being paid annually until the whole is paid. As the ultimate benefit to the Hospital of this land will be great in compar ison with the annual appropriation asked for, I join in the recommenda-

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The annual report of this institution will be submitted to you. The year just closed has been a hard one on most farmers, and the State farms have not been an exception. Especially have the State farms suffered, as a large portion of the land lies on the river and is subject to overflow. The year has RAILROAD COMMISSION. been very unsatisfactory agricultural-The annual report of the Board of ly. The oat crop in the awamp lands was entirely lost. Three stands of little corn was made. The crop on the upland was fairly good.

The new prison building has been completed and adds much to the cont-

fort and health of the prisoners. The institution, however, has done remarkably well and makes a good showing, even through great loss was sustained on account of the high waters, and evidences careful and pradent management on the part of the Superintendent and the Board of Di-

CONVICT STATEMENT. Prisoners in confinement December 31, 1900 ..... From Courts since that time..235 Recaptured .... 8-243 Discharged .. ..... 178 Pardoned ..... 26 Escaped ...... 16 Killed while trying to escape.. 1 Died ...... 27 Acidentally killed ..... 2—250 In prison December 31, 1901 .... 788

FINANCES. Balance cash on hand Dec. 31, 1900 .. .....\$ 3,933 13 Total receipts for 1991 ..........70,823 48--\$74,756 61 Current expenses for 1901 ...... 47,726 46 Expended for per-

manent improvements .1901....15,243 13 Cash in bank De-

cember 31, 1901 11,787 02-\$74,756 61 In addition to this there is already earned for the year 1901, in sight and available, \$6,150 and 100 bales of cotton somewhat damaged unsold.

CONCLUSION. In whatever legislation you enact you should keep in mind the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. The public treasury should be carefully guarded at all times, but especially at this time should you be careful and economical in appropriating the people's money. Whatever you undertake that looks to the uplifting and betterment of the people and the progress and development of the State will have my co-operation. The legislative and executive departments should unite their best efforts to oring credit to the Commonwealth and to maintain a government which will keep before the people the highest ideals of civic virtue.

M. B. McSWEENEY. Governor.



Convict Labor on Roads.

FB suggestion which was some time ago made in thes columns that able bodied in tiaries be set at work building improved roads seems at last to be reced upon to a considerable extent, and with gratifying results. The convicts in the State prisons are as a rule otherwise employed, but those in charge of the penitentiaries have not been able to provide work in prison shops for the prisoners under their control, and so have sought it outside. In eight or more countles of this State the projtentiary prisoners are employed either at road building or at crushing stone for road building. It is not known that any bad effects have been experienced from the undertaking, while the good effects are numerous and obvious. Among the latter these are conspleuous: The prisoners have the physical and moral benefit of healthful labor in the open air; the prisoners are made to pay their way instead of being a heavy charge upon the community; the construction of good roads is promoted and the cost of them is decreased; and the number of prisoners is diministed, for tramps and other "sons of resc" avoid counties where committal to the penitentiary means stone breaking at d road building. It may be added that one of the chief objections to the system—the offensive parading of convicts in the public view-has been found groundless, for no one would take the penitentiary prisoners working on the roads to be other than or-

dinary laborers. There is reason to believe that this cystem raight profitably and properly be extended throughout the State, and be applied to the immates of State prisons as well as of penitentiaries-when other work fails. The prisoners might built. Most of the prisoners at Sing Sing are now at work, but it is not long since that most of them were idle and were seriously suffering, morally and physically, from enforced icleurss. And yet within a few hours' drive of Ossining are hundreds of miles of road that are in their badness a reproach to the community and a cause of vexation and of actual pecuatary loss to all who are compelled to use them. We do not mean, of course, that counties and towns are to wait until prisoners can be secured to build good roads. But whenever and wher ever able bodied prisoners are idle the repreach of bad roads is aggravated twofold. All roads should be made and kept good, and all prisoners who are able to work should be kept at healthful and profitable work. These are two rules which should be constantly observed, and between which an intimate relationship is to be found. -New York Tribune.

## An Example of the Benefits.

An example of the benefits of good roads to a country town is well set forth by General E. G. Harrison, of corn were drowned by the overflow of the Road Inquiry Office, Department requisition for grading the belliab the bottom lands and, therefore, but of Agriculture. He found that good among the adjutant generals and roads made Morristown, a little New military men of long service to the Jersey village, a centre of culture and militia there has been comditi sociability because the people for miles around, finding travel on the highways easy and confortable, sought relaxation and improvement and drove into the town to find them, And still better, the good roads gave a great impetus to free rural postal delivery. He says:

In that section more than double the number of miles were covered by carrier than on common roads, and now these mails are delivered from house to house at less expense than when the mail was carried under the star route system from village to village, and left at the store or postolice; a saving of \$300 on these roads. I was interested in getting the result of that free rural delivery, and here it is. I will give it to you in round numbers, so you can remember it. It was established and went in force in July, 1898; for the month of July a little short of 1500 pieces were carried. In the month of December of that year 2300 were carried. Now, take the same months in the year 1899. In July there were 2500, and in December, 8000 pieces carried, and a little ever. Now, you see, there is some improvement there. That might be m lines of business, but it is more likely that it stirred up social interest and letter writing, which all tends to develop the country. Now, here is a further result. You know the city delivery is by rules of the Postoffice Department only put in cities, and it is established where the city's population is 10,000, or where the annual receipts of the postoffice are \$10,000 and over. The result of this is that now Morristown, N. J., has a city delivery, because the receip's have come up to the required \$10,000. These are some of the results of the rystem of good roade .- New York Tribune.

## Benefit For Road Taxes.

Those who objected to the high taxes for road improvement last spring may fird themselves more heavily taxed with bad roads than if compelled to pay eash to the collector. In some portions of the State farmers are almost blockaded when heavy snows fall or the frost is leaving the ground. More benefit is derived from road taxes than from any other sums expended in the community.-Philadelphia Regord.

## MILITIA IS PRAISED.

Adjutant General Speaks Highly of Our Soldiers.

Adjutant General Floyd's annual report is rapidly nearing completion. It is to be transmitted through the governer to the general assembly, In his introductory remarks Gen. Floyd says:

"It gives me pleasure to note the ineveasing interest and enthusiasm that pervades every branch of the service. And the daily additions that are being made by enlistment in tho ranks from among the young men coming from the various military schools of the State are comforting and assuring of an even advancing efficiency. The interest your exceltency has evinced in the past and the encouragement you have always given makes it useless to suggest that you urne upon our law-makers the inportance of liberally supporting our volunteer treeps. The zeal and patience they evince, the sacriders they make, the money they contribute of helr own private means, to the efforts to serve the State; aye, the dixnity and pride of the common wealth, the safety of life and property, tho insurance of peace and good order. all demand it. And it will be a truly meritorious act, which all good citie zens will sanction and endorse "when South Carolina fellows the example of her sister States in the matter of providing ample appropriations for her volunteer soldiery.

"The annual appropriation for last decade, made by the national goverument for arming and equipoling the militia of the States has been \$10,000, each State drawing its pro rata share according to population. In March, 1900, the Interstate National Guard association composed of the adjutant generals of the States, assembled in convention at Washington for the purpose of urging and impressing apon congress the paramount importance of increasing the annual appropriation for equipping the militia of the country. The convention was largely attended, 39 States of the also be employed at repairing and Union being represented. Upon remaintaining the reads after they are spent of the convention the combuilt. Most of the prisoners at Sing tables on multiple and militar, of both houses of couper a practed to our associación a most courteou. patient hearing which resulted in the paisone of a lift by congress, evention the appropriation nepropriation from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 innumity. ing the increase of floath Caref quota from \$5,000 to about \$1 was my privilege and gratification to attend the convention of additions generals on the above occusion and to present to the congressional committee the views I entertained as to the necessities of a thoroughly caule ped volunteer pervice, and why I conected it but right and just that the national government should make ample provision therefor, it is my pleasure to report that the baccasse of appropriation has enabled the the current year to supply almost the crtire service with modern accorments. And during the coming and before the expiration of re-ent term of office I confidently to have every control my in the tas completely and modernly energy as the regular near, with the tation of the imagnatine ill of the troduction of which will have to be gradual on account of the prior in connection between I may make the has notified the States that the beaut discussion as to the wisdom of sening the militin with the magazine rille. With deepest interest and after exhaugive inquiry. I find that general opinion of officers high in roak in our own State militia appear of whom have had practical were experience with the magnitude rifles is that for all purposes the best gun for the volunteer service is the 45 cali-bre Springfield rifle, and their conclusions are based upon the com-plicity of its make, its resistanc to bard usage and the case with which it can be kept clean and in eader, while the magazine gan is of delicate mechanism, complicated, easy to get out of order, hard to keep clean, and for execution no better than the Springfield except for long distance "As to my position in the matter I am led, after critical examinates of the Krag rifle, to agree above opinion, but would advise, I ever, that a few he promirred to. the next year's appropriation so that each company may have a figure (

skilled in its use."

armed with the Krag rifle for target

practice, and in order that the men may become gradually familiar and

No Quarantine Necessary. Jacksonville, Fla., Special. Dr. J. P. Porter, State health officer of the State of Florida, has issued a letter for the information of the public, from which the following is quoted: "It has not been thought necessary to issue any special instructions on the subject of quarantine regulations for this winter. There has been so little fever in Cuba this year that the quarantino season was not prolonged. The vaccination requisite for leaving Cuba is in force as usual. There is no disinfection of baggage or other interruption to travel other than an inspection of passengers prior to leaving Cuban ports."

Yield of Wheat. Washington, Special.-The statisticlan of the Department of Agriculture estimates the average yield per agre of wheat in the United States in 1981 at 14.8 bushels, as compaced with 12.3 bushels in 1900, 12.3 bushels in 1339 15.3 bushels in 1898, and 13.3 bushels the mean averages of the last ten years The newly seeded area of winter wheat is provisionally estimated at 32,000,000 acres, an increase of 5.6 per cent. upon the area estimated to have been sown in the fall of 1900.